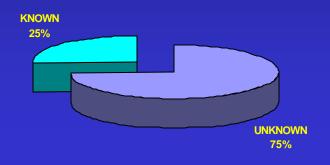
Current Situation in U.S.

 Huge gaps in most basic of information

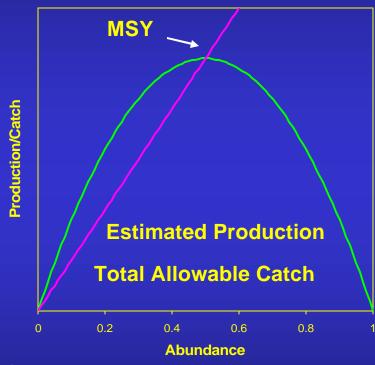
 Poor management performance, even using weak overfished criteria





Conventional Information Needs

- Conventional management requires knowledge of:
 - the biology / ecology of the stock (production)
 - the abundance of the stock
 - the amount of the stock killed by fishing



 Without good information about all three, we are likely to make management errors

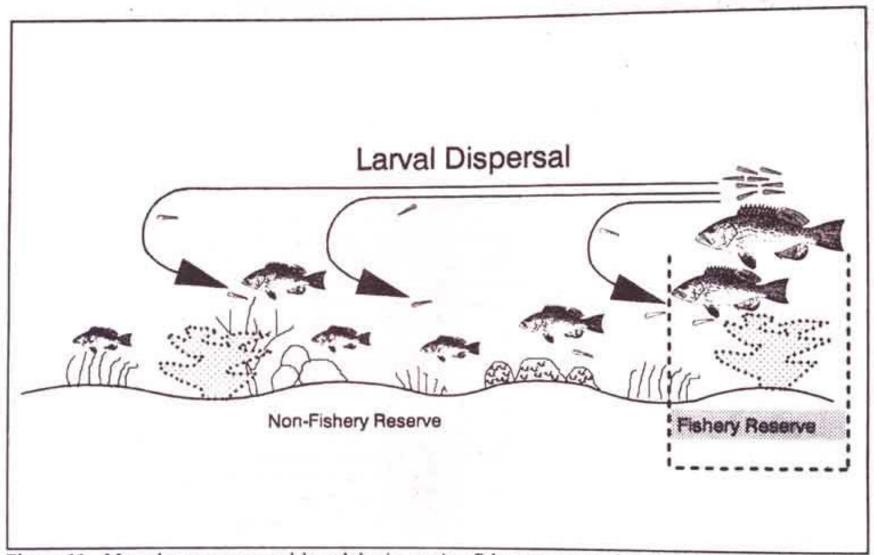
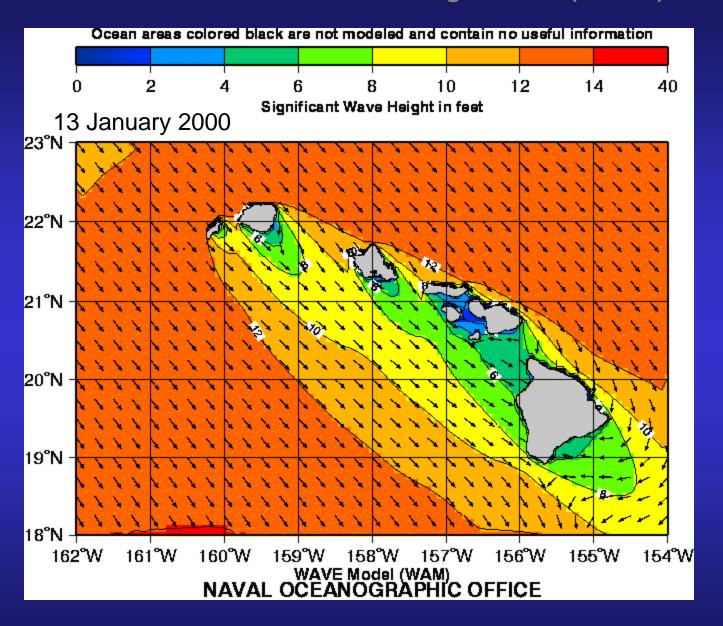


Figure 11. Many larvae generated by adults in marine fishery reserves should disperse and recruit to harvested areas.

Design for Fisheries

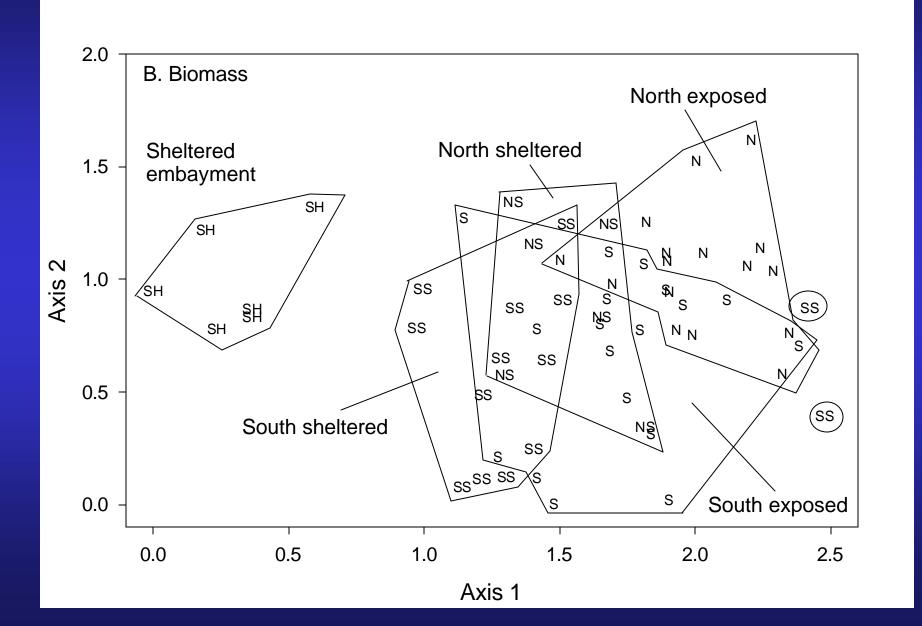
- Intermediate size, but larger reserves required when fishing pressure outside of reserve is higher
- Individual reserves should keep adults in, allow larvae to disperse to provide yield enhancements
- Individual reserves should contain key species and fragile habitats
- Simple borders and public support can enhance enforceability

Forcing function (natural): wave energy

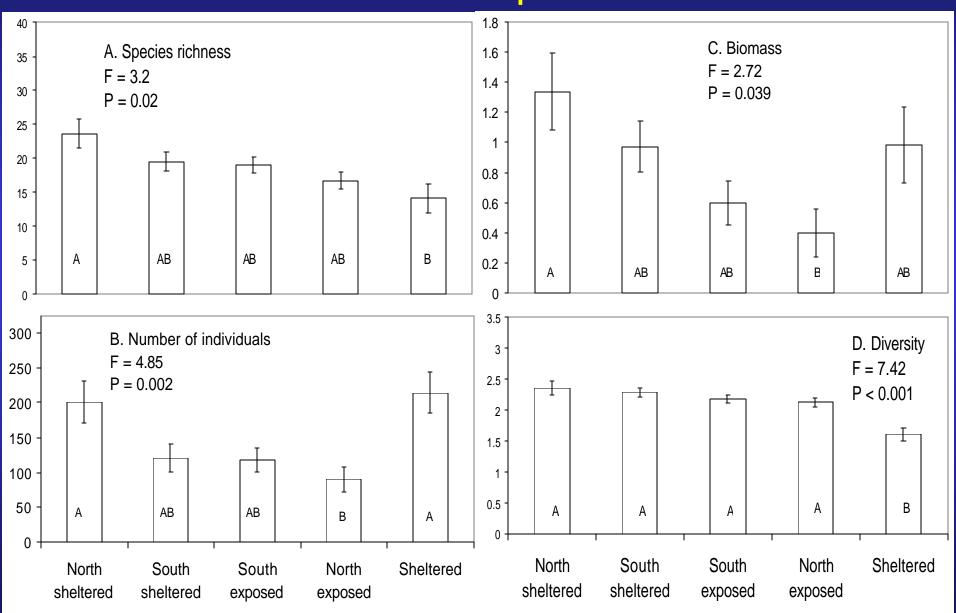




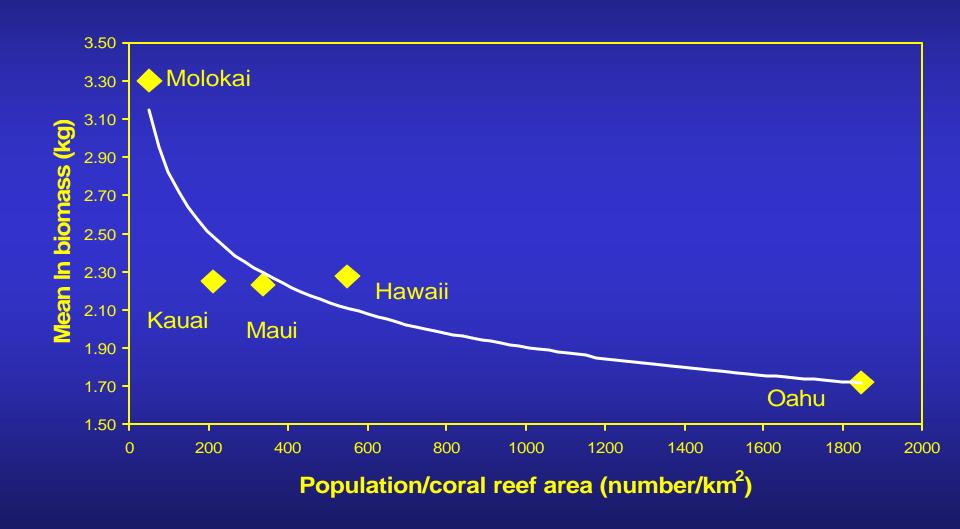
DCA fish biomass by wave exposure



Fish assemblage characteristics by degree of wave exposure



Fish biomass vs. human population density in the MHI





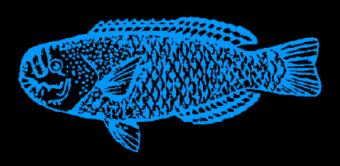


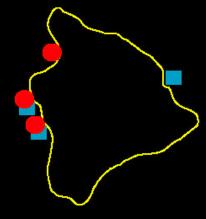




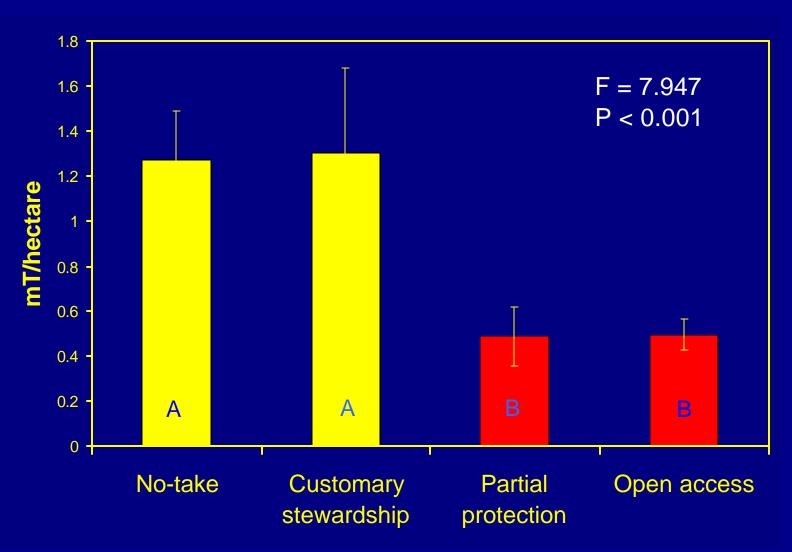
Regulated Fishing Areas

- No fishing area
- Fishing activities restricted

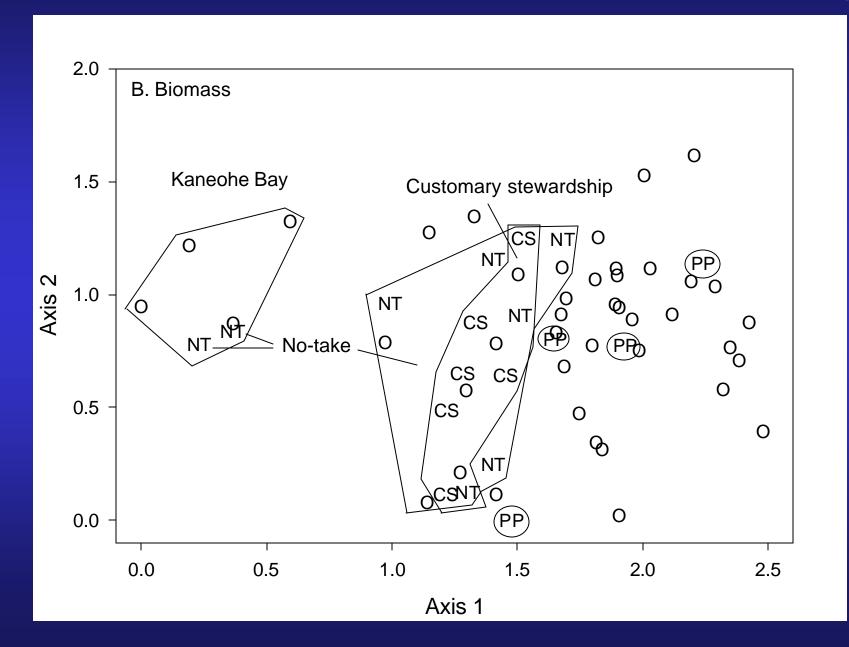




Fish standing stock by level of protection from fishing



DCA fish biomass by level of protection from fishing



Influence of environmental parameters and management regimes on fish assemblages characteristics (general linear models)

Parameters	Species	Number	Biomass	Diversity
Depth	0.929	0.028	0.454	0.281
Rugosity	0.011	0.021	0.042	0.077
Exposed (N & S)	0.029	0.11	0.873	<0.001
Sheltered (N & S)	0.575	0.136	0.753	0.009
Embayment	0.037	0.026	0.929	<0.001
Protected Status	0.001	0.427	0.01	800.0
Coral cover-plate	0.124	0.224	0.224	0.979
Coral cover-branch	0.14	0.05	0.093	0.225
Coral cover - lobate	0.02	0.086	0.076	0.29

NOAA Molokai Test Area



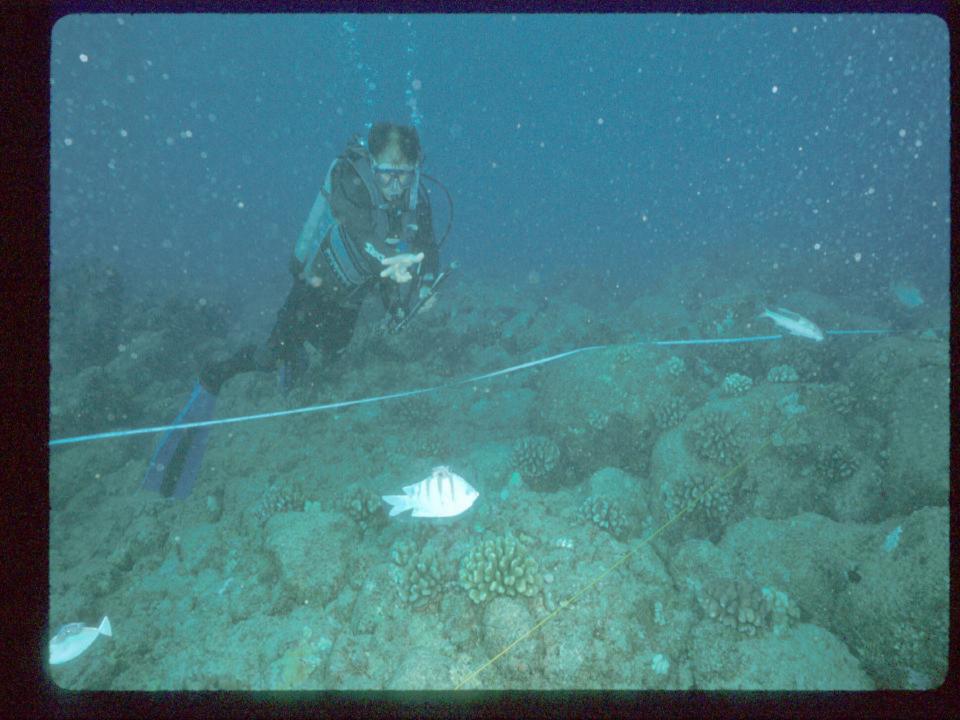
Map Accuracy Analysis

Rapid Assessment Transects- Fish/benthic Community

Identify Essential Fish Habitat

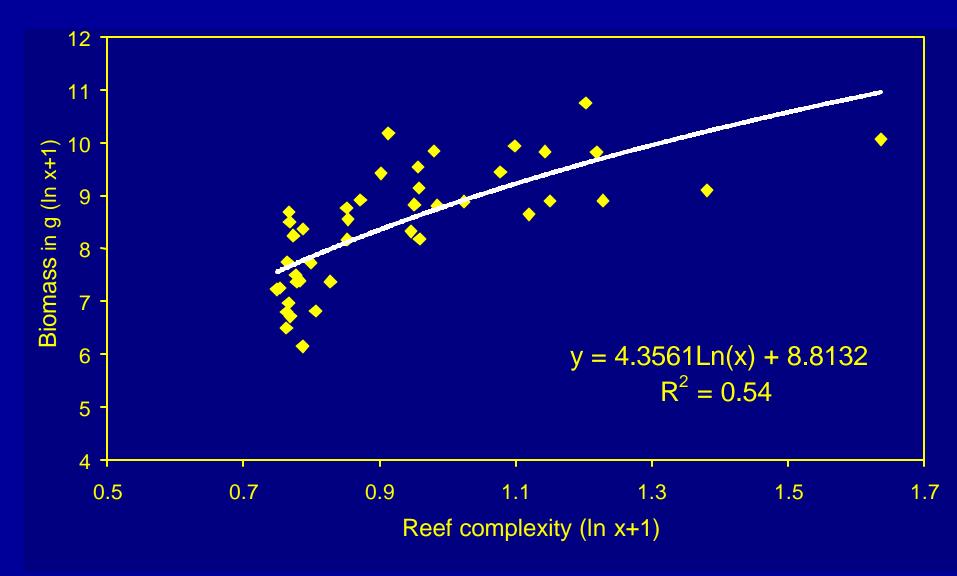
Evaluation of Marine Protected Areas







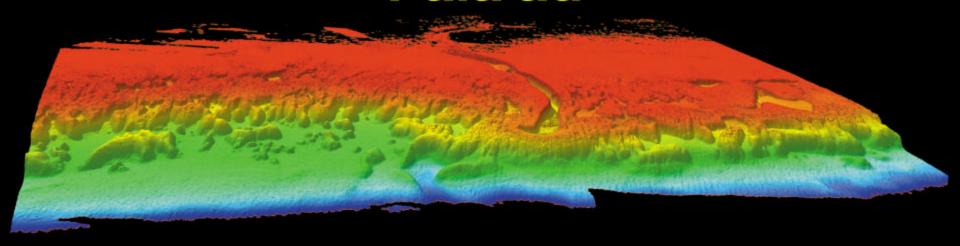
Effects of reef complexity on fish biomass in Hanalei Bay, Kauai



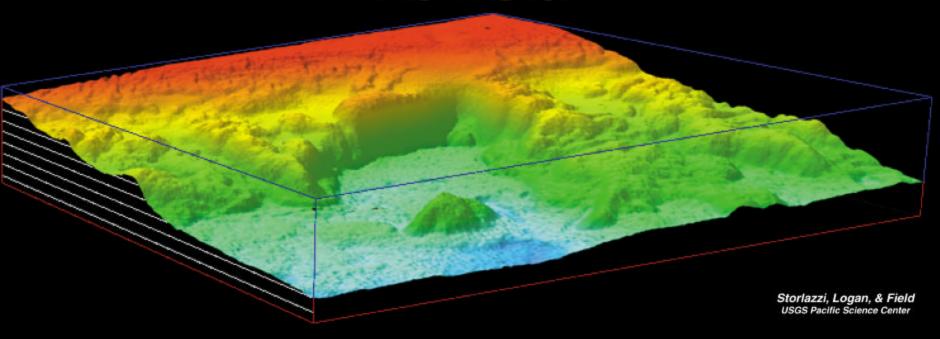
Source: Friedlander and Parrish 1998

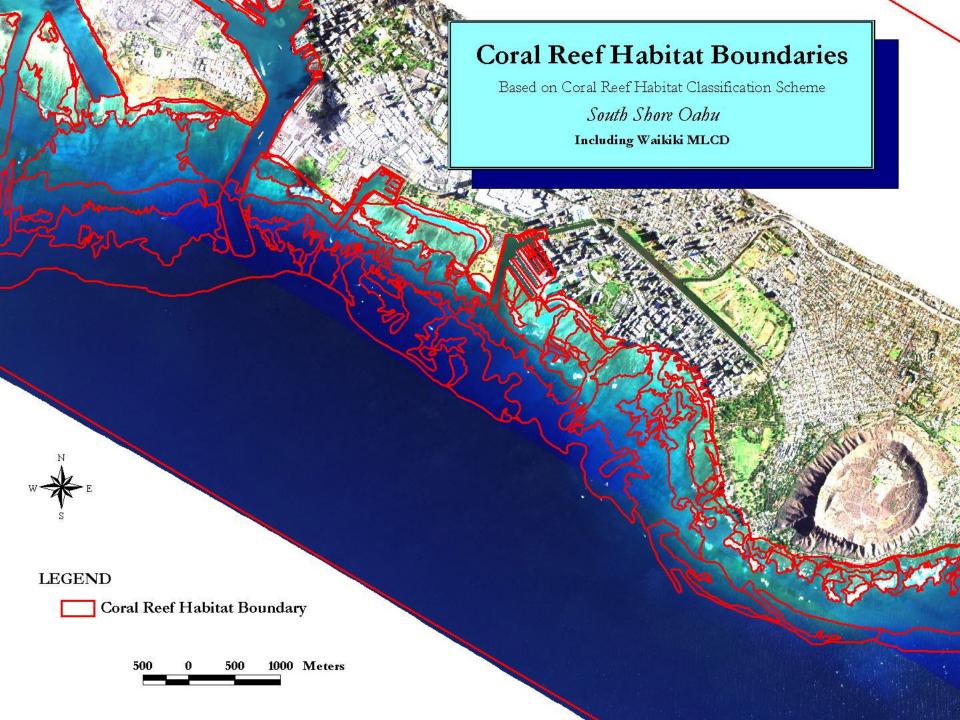


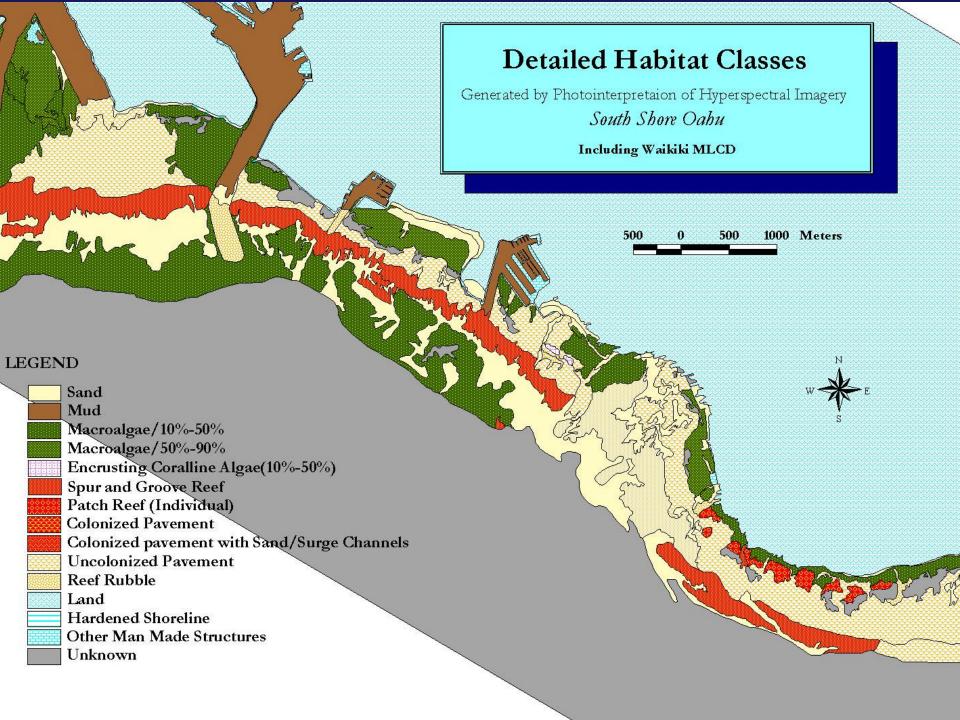
Pala'au

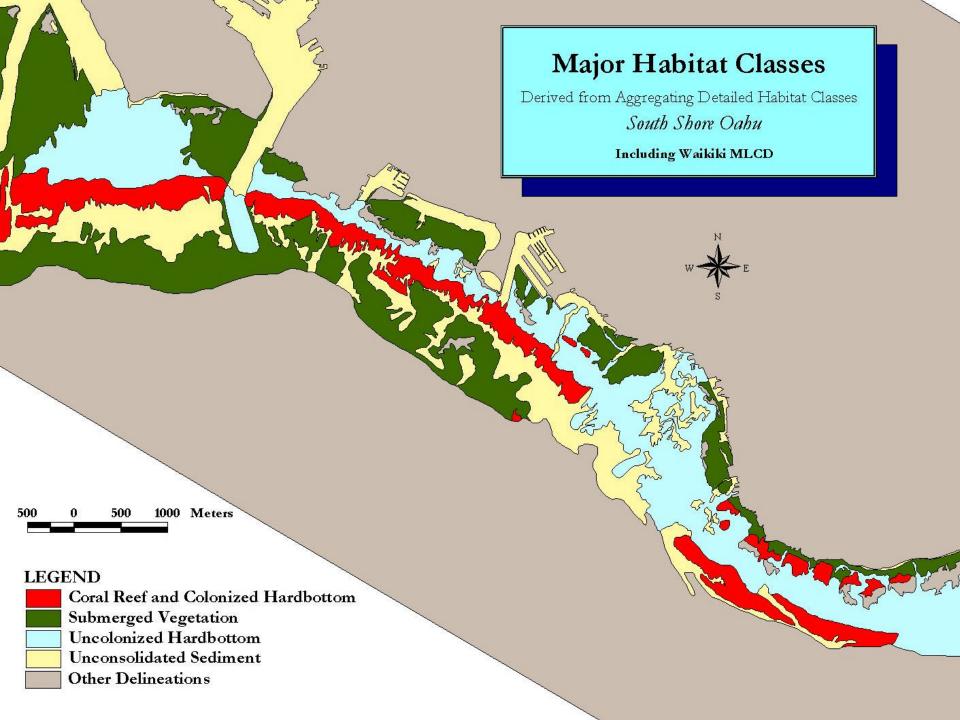


Kawela













Study Site

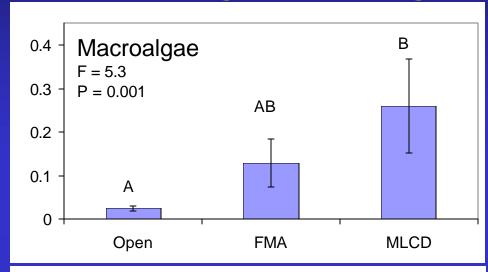
Waikiki Marine Life Conservation District

Waikiki MLCD

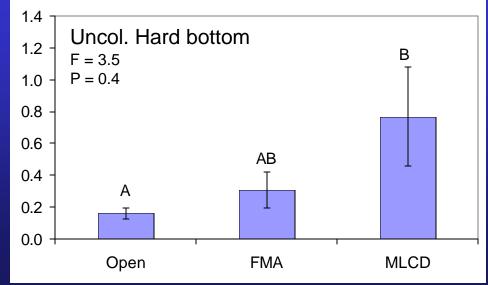
- 'No Fishing' area since 1988
- Covers 700 m stretch of shoreline
- Seaward boundary 450 m from HW
- Encloses 0.32 km² of reef habitat
- High energy fringing reef
- 4 habitat zones



Fish biomass in Waikiki study area under various management regimes



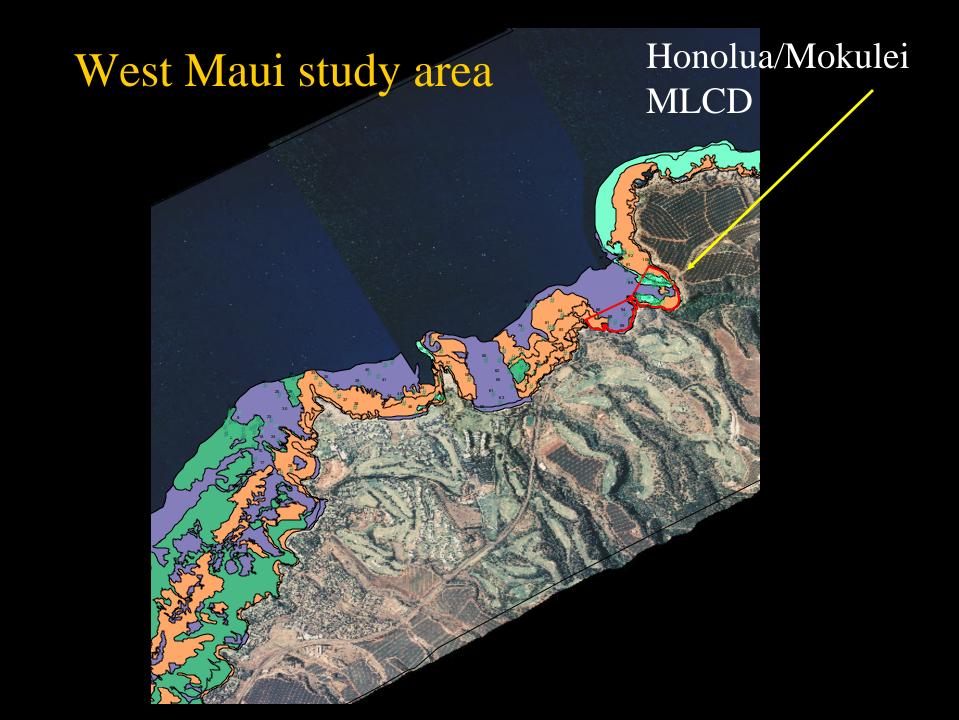




West Maui study area



Honolua/Mokulei MLCD





Fish habitat utilization

- Identify major habitat types
- Stratify fish/benthic sampling by habitat
- Define fish habitat utilization patterns
- Identify essential fish habitat
- Examine efficacy of existing MPAs
- Develop ecological criteria for future MPAs